

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

MR. BRADFORD,

I observed with considerable satisfaction, a publication, in your paper, complaining of our citizens method of voting. My opinions correspond with those of that writer. I cannot but feel a sentiment of indignation, when I see men trifling with their most valuable privileges, and wantonly sporting away that which they should hold most dear. The annual period of election is the true anniversary of freedom; the power of disposing of their lives, liberty and property, which the people have invested in their government, at that epoch returns into their hands, and they have again to declare with whom they will deposit the sacred trust; and no action of their lives should be performed with more serious and solemn deliberation, as it involves in its consequences, their future misery or happiness, as their election is imprudent or judicious. You will sometimes hear persons attempting to excuse their conduct, by laying one vote cannot make much difference. Does it not frequently happen, that a single vote, if taken from one person and given to another would change the election? And if all or a large proportion of the electors should be governed by this doctrine, would not those trusted with the administration of government, owe their elevation, rather to chance, than the choice of their constituents?

Whilst men are so careless about voting we should not be surprised, that impudence and ignorance, creep into office, whilst modest virtue is neglected; but let every one dispose of his own vote conscientiously, and all will be more likely to vote discretely.

Whilst that writer was on the subject of elections, I should have been well pleased, if he had dropped a hint, to another class of persons, who are to be met with on election grounds, called friends to the candidates. One of this class rides about the country, and bufiles through the crowd during the election, insinuating on every one to vote for his friend—he reviles the other candidates, and extols his favorite;—he is exceeding liberal with his grog; in fine he appears the perfect tool, of the candidate, whose cause he espouses. The motives of this man may be exceedingly upright; but his conduct looks very much like he was bribed. Our laws discountenance canvassing, but laws are frequently evaded. To evade the law against canvassing, it is necessary to make use of a proxy, whose business it is to employ himself in promoting his corrupt employers interest, by means of treating and soliciting the voters, and in all things to act like those friendly people above described. I would not venture to say, that wherever we see one of those officious electioneering persons, we should take it for granted, that he is hired by the candidate; because some of our worthiest citizens have sometimes rendered themselves in this way censurable. But it would be well for them to recollect that in such over zealousness which bears so near a resemblance to corruption, their reputations run a considerable hazard of being blasted, and that it is only by the general tenor of their lives being good, that they escape.

I would not have it understood that I am opposed to the investigation of the characters of candidates: I conceive it not only justifiable, but a duty incumbent on every citizen to publish what he knows of them, that any-wile affects the public welfare.

ANOTHER SPECTATOR.

N. B. If this writer had spent a little ink on candidates also,—if he had requested individuals to examine their qualifications, before they aspire to offices, possibly additional salutary effects might have been experienced.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S WILL.

(Concluded.)

Item. The balance due to me from the estate of Bartholomew Dandridge, dec. (my wife's brother) which amounted on the 1st day of October, 1795, to four hundred and twenty five pounds (as will appear by an account rendered by his deceased son, John Dandridge, who was the selling executor of his fathers will) I release and acquit from the payment thereof—and the negroes (then 33 in number)

formerly belonging to the said estate, who were taken in execution sold and purchased in on my account, in the year (blank) and ever since have remained in the possession, and to the use of Mary, widow of the said Bartholomew Dandridge, with their increase, it is my will and desire shall continue and be in her possession, without paying hire or making compensation for the same, for the time past or to come, during her natural life; at the expiration of which, I direct that all of them who are forty years old and upwards, shall receive their freedom; all under that age and above sixteen, shall serve seven years, and no longer; and all under sixteen years, shall serve until they are 25 years of age, and then be free—and to avoid disputes respecting the ages of any of the Negroes, they are to be taken into the court of the county in which they reside, and the judgment thereof, in this relation, shall be final, and record thereof made, which may be adduced as evidence at any time thereafter, if disputes should arise concerning the same.—And I further direct, that the heirs of the said Bartholomew Dandridge shall, equally, share the benefits arising from the services of the said negroes, according to the tenor of this devise, upon the decease of their mother.

Item, If Charles Carter, who intermarried with my niece, Betty Lewis, is not sufficiently secured in the title to the lots he had in the town of Frederickburg, it is my will and desire that my executors shall make such conveyances of them as the law requires, to render it perfect.

Item. To my nephew, William Augustine Washington, and his heirs (if he should conceive them to be objects worth prosecuting) and to his heirs, a lot in the town of Manchester (opposite to Richmond) No. 265, drawn on my sole account, and also the tenth of one or two hundred acre lots, and two or three half acre lots in the city and vicinity of Richmond, drawn in partnership with nine others, all in the lottery of the deceased William Byrd, are given; as is also a lot which I purchased of John Hood, conveyed by William Willis and Samuel Gordon, trustees of the said John Hood, numbered 139, in the town of Edenburgh, in the county of Prince George, state of Virginia.

Item. To my nephew, Buford Washington, I give and bequeath all the papers in my possession, which relate to my civil and military administration of the affairs of this country.—I leave to him also, five of private papers as are worth preserving; and at the decease of my wife, and before, if she is not inclined to retain them, I give and bequeath my library of Books and Pamphlets of every kind.

Item. Having sold lands which I possessed in the state of Pennsylvania, and part of a tract held in equal right with George Clinton, late governor of New-York, in the state of New-York; my share of land and interest, in the Great Dismal Swamp and a tract of land, which I owned in the county of Gloucester,—withholding the legal titles thereto, until the consideration money should be paid—and having moreover leased, and conditionally sold, (as will appear by the tenor of the said leases) all my lands upon the Great Kenhawa, and a tract upon Difficult run, in the county of Loudon, it is my will and direction that whensoever the contracts are fully and respectively complied with, according to the spirit, true intent and meaning thereof, on the part of the purchasers, their heirs or assigns, that then, and in that case, conveyances are to be made, agreeable to the terms of the said contracts, and the money arising therefrom when paid, to be vested in Bank Stock; the dividends whereof, as of that also which is already vested therein is to inure to my said wife during her life, but the stock itself is to remain and be subject to the general distribution hereafter directed.

Item. To the estate of Enoch I recommend, "the box made of the Oak that sheltered the great William Wallace after the battle of Falkirk"—presented to me by his lordship, in terms too flattering for me to repeat, with a request "to pass it on the event of my decease, to the man in my country, who should appear to merit it best, upon the same conditions that have induced him to lend it to me." Whether easy or not, to select the man who might comport with his lordships opinion in

this respect is not for me to say; but conceiving that no disposition of this valuable curiosity can be more eligible than the recommitment of it to his own cabinet, agreeably to the original design of the Goldsmiths company of Edinburgh, who presented it to him, and at his request, consented that it should be transferred to me—I do give and bequeath the same to his lordship; and in case of his decease to his heir, with my grateful thanks for the distinguished honor of presenting it to me, and more especially for the favorable sentiments with which he accompanied it.

Item. To my brother Charles Washington, I give and bequeath the gold headed cane left me by Dr. Franklin, in his will. I add nothing to it, because of the ample provision I have made for his issue. To the acquaintances and friends of my juvenile years, Lawrence Washington and Robert Washington of Chotank I give my other two gold headed canes, having my arms engraved on them; and to each (as they will be useful where they live) I leave one of the spyglasses, which constituted part of my equipage during the late war. To my co-patriot in arms and old intimate friend Dr. Craik, I give my bureau (or, as the cabinet makers call it, tambour secretar) and the circular chair, and appendage of my study. To Dr. David Stuart I give my large shaving and dressing table, and my telescope. To the reverend, now Bryan lord Fairfax, I give a bible in three large folio volumes, with notes—presented to me by the right rev. Thomas Wilson, bishop of Sodor and Man. To general de la Fayette I give a pair of finely wrought steel pistols, taken from the enemy in the revolutionary war. To my sisters in law, Hannah Washington and Mildred Washington—to my friends Eleanor Stuart, Hannah Washington, of Fairfield, and Elizabeth Washington, of Hayfield, I give each a mourning ring of the value of one hundred dollars. These bequests are not made for the intrinsic value of them, but as mementos of my esteem and regard. To Tobias Lear I give the use of the farm which he now holds, in virtue of a lease from me to him & his deceased wife (for and during their natural lives) free from rent during his life; at the expiration of which, it is to be disposed of as is herein after directed. To Sally B. Haynie (a distant relation of mine) I give and bequeath three hundred dollars. To Sarah Green, daughter of the dec. Thomas Bishop, and to Ann Walker, daughter of John Alton, also deceased, I give each one hundred dollars, in consideration of the attachment of their fathers to me; each of whom having lived nearly forty years in my family. To each of my nephews William Augustine Washington, George Lewis, George Steptoe Washington, Buford Washington, and Samuel Washington, I give one of the swords or cuttases, of which I may die possessed, and they are to choose in the order they are named.—These swords are accompanied with an injunction not to unheath them for the purpose of shedding blood, except it be for self defence, or in defence of their country and its rights; and in the latter case, to keep them unheathed, and prefer falling with them in their hands to the relinquishment thereof.

And now, having gone through these specific devises, with explanations for the more correct understanding of the meaning and design of them, I proceed to the distribution of the more important parts of my estate, in manner following:

First. To my nephew Buford Washington, and his heirs (partly in consideration of an intimation to his deceased father, while we were bachelors, and he had kindly undertaken to superintend my estate during my military services in the former war between Great Britain and France, that if I should fall therein, Mount Vernon (then left extensive in domain than at present) should become his property, I give and bequeath all that part thereof, which is comprehended within the following limits, viz.: Beginning at the ford at Dogue run, near my mill and extending along the road, and bounded thereby, as it now goes and ever has gone since my recollection of it, to the ford of Little Hunting creek, at the gum spring, until it comes to a knowl, opposite to an old road which formerly passed through the lower field of muddyhole farm at which, on the north side of the said road are three red or Spanish oaks, marked as a corner, and a stone placed; thence by a

line of trees to be marked rect-angular to the back line or outer boundary of the tract between Thompson Mason and myself; thence with that line easterly, (now double ditching with a post and rail fence thereon) to the run of Little Hunting creek; thence with that run, which is the boundary between the lands of the late Humphrey Peake and me, to the tide water of the said creek; thence by that water to Potomac river; thence with the river to the mouth of Dogue creek; and thence with the said Dogue creek to the place of beginning at the aforesaid ford, containing upwards of four thousand acres, be the same more or less, together with the mansion house, and all other buildings and improvements thereon. Second. In consideration of the confanguinity between them and my wife being as nearly related to her as to myself; as on account of the affection I had for, and the obligation I was under to their father when living, who, from his youth had attached himself to my person, and followed my fortunes through the vicissitudes of the late revolution, afterwards devoting his time to the superintendence of my private concerns for many years, whilst my public employment rendered it impracticable for me to do it myself, thereby affording me essential services, and always performing them in a manner the most filial and respectful: for these reasons, I say, I give and bequeath to George Fayette Washington, and Lawrence Augustine Washington, and their heirs, my estate called Little Hunting creek, lying on the river Potomac, including the farm of three hundred and sixty acres, leased to Tobias Lear, as noticed before, and containing in the whole by deed, two thousand and twenty-seven acres, be it more or less; which said estate it is my will and desire should be equitably and advantageously divided between them, according to quantity, quality, and other circumstances, when the youngest shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, by three judicious and disinterested men; one to be chosen by each of the brothers, and the third by these two. In the mean time, if the termination of my wife's interest therein should have ceased, the profits arising therefrom are to be applied for their joint uses and benefit. Third. And whereas it has always been my intention, since my expectation of having issue has ceased, to confer the grand children of my wife, in the same light as I do my own relations, and to act as a friendly parent by them, more especially by the two whom we have raised from their earliest infancy—namely Eleanor Park Cullis and George Washington Park Cullis; and whereas the former of these hath lately intermarried with Lawrence Lewis, a son of my deceased sister Betty Lewis, by which union the inducement to provide for them both has been increased, wherefore I give and bequeath to the said Lawrence Lewis and Eleanor Park Lewis, his wife, and their heirs, the residue of my Mount Vernon estate, not already devised to my nephew Buford Washington, comprehended within the following description, viz.—All the land north of the road leading from the ford of Dogue run, to the Gum Spring, as described in the devise of the other part of the tract, to Buford Washington, until it comes to the Stone and three Red or Spanish oaks, on the knowl, thence with the rect-angular line to the back line (between Mr. Mason & me) thence with that line westerly along the new double ditch to Dogue run by the tumbling dam of my mill; thence with the said run to the ford aforesaid, to which I add all the land I possess west of the said Dogue run and Dogue creek, bounded easterly and southerly thereby—together with the mill, distillery, and all other houses and improvements on the premises; making together about two thousand acres, be it more or less. Fourth. Acquainted by the principle already mentioned, I give and bequeath to George Washington Park Curtis, the grandson of my wife, and my ward, and to his heirs, the tract I hold on Four Mile run, in the vicinity of Alexandria, containing one thousand two hundred acres, more or less, and my entire square, number twenty one, in the city of Washington. Fifth. All the rest and residue of my estate, real and personal, not disposed of in manner aforesaid, in whatsoever confiding; whereforever lying; and whensoever found; a schedule of which as far as is recollected, with a

reasonable estimate of its value, is herein annexed. I desire may be sold by my executors at such times; in such manner, & on such credits (if an equal, valid, & satisfactory distribution of the specific property cannot be made without) as in their judgment shall be most conducive to the interest of the parties concerned, and the monies arising therefrom to be divided into twenty three equal parts, and applied as follows: viz. To William Augustine Washington, Elizabeth Spotswood, Jane Thornton, and the heirs of Ann Ashton, son and daughters of my deceased brother Augustine Washington, I give and bequeath four parts, that is, one part to each of them: To Fielding Lewis, George Lewis, Robert Lewis, Howell Lewis, and Betty Carter, sons and daughter to my deceased father Betty Lewis, I give and bequeath five other shares, one to each of them: To George Steptoe Washington, Lawrence Augustine Washington, Harriet Parks, and the heirs of Thornton Washington, sons and daughter to my deceased brother Samuel Washington, I give and bequeath the other four parts, one part to each of them: To Corbin Washington, and the heirs of Jane Washington, son and daughter of my deceased brother John Augustine Washington, I give and bequeath two parts, one part to each of them: To Samuel Washington, Francis Ball, Mildred Hammond, son and daughters to my brother Charles Washington, I give and bequeath three parts, one part to each of them: and to George Fayette Washington, Charles Augustine Washington, and Maria Washington, sons and daughter of my deceased nephew George Augustine Washington, I give one other part, that is, to each a third of that part: To Elizabeth Park Law, Martha Park Peter, and Eleanor Park Lewis, I give and bequeath three other parts, that is, a part to each of them: And to my nephew Buford Washington and Lawrence Lewis, and to my ward, the grandson of my wife, I give and bequeath one other part, that is, a third thereof to each of them. And if it should so happen, that any of the persons whose names are here enumerated (unknown to me) should now be dead, or should die before me in either of these cases, the heirs of such deceased persons, shall, notwithstanding, derive all the benefits of the bequest, in the same manner as if he or she was actually living at the time; and by way of advice I recommend it to my executors not to be precipitate in disposing of the landed property (herein directed to be sold) from temporary causes, the sale thereof should be dull; experience having fully evinced that the price of land (especially above the falls of the river) and on the western waters, have been progressively rising and cannot be long checked in its increasing value. And I particularly recommend it to such of the legatees (under this clause of my will) as can make it convenient, to take each a share of my stock in the Potomac company, in preference to the amount of what it might sell for, being thoroughly convinced myself, that no uses to which the money can be applied, will be so productive as the tolls arising from this navigation when in full operation, (and this from the nature of things it must be ere long) and more especially if that of the Shenandoah is added thereto.

The family vault at Mount Vernon, requiring repairs, and being improperly situated besides, I desire that a new one of brick, and upon a larger scale, may be built at the foot of what is commonly called the Vineyard inclosure, on the ground which is marked out.—In which my remains, with those of my deceased relations, (now in the old vault) and such others of my family as may chuse to be entombed there, may be deposited. And it is my express desire, that my corpse may be interred in a private manner, without parade or funeral oration.

Lately, I constitute and appoint my dearly beloved wife *Maria Washington*, my nephews, *William Augustine Washington*, *Buford Washington*, *George Steptoe Washington*, *Samuel Washington*, and *Lawrence Lewis*, and my ward, *George Washington Park Curtis*, (when he shall have arrived at the age of twenty years) executrix and executors of this will and testament.—In the construction of which it will readily be perceived that no professional character has been consulted, or had any agency in the draught, and that although it has occupied many of my leisure hours to digest, and throw it into its present form, it may notwithstanding appear crude to be plain and explicit in all the devices, even at the expense of prolixity, perhaps of tautology. I hope and trust that no disputes will arise concerning them; but if, contrary to expectation the case should be otherwise from the want of legal expression, or the usual technical terms, or because too much or too

little has been laid on any of the devices to be consonant with law, my will and direction expressly is, that all disputes (if unhappily any should arise) shall be decided by three impartial and intelligent men, known for their probity and good understanding—two to be chosen by the disputants, each having the choice of one, and the third by those two—which three men thus chosen shall, underfettered by law or legal constructions, declare the sense of the testator's intentions; and such decision is, to all intents and purposes, to be as binding on the parties as if it had been given in the supreme court of the United States.

IN WITNESS of all, and of each of the things therein contained, I have set my hand and seal, this ninth day of July, in the year, one thousand seven hundred and ninety—* and of the independence of the United States the twenty-fourth.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, (Seal.)

[Here follows a schedule of the property of the testator, the aggregate amount of which is \$30,000 dollars.]

*It appears the Testator omitted the word "Nine."

American Intelligence.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.

It is stated in political circles, as a fact, that about two years ago a Frenchman who had left his country on account of his principles, and resided in this city, affirmed that he was on the committee of surgeons who examined the body of the child said to be the Dauphin, and to have died of the scrofula, in the temple; that having known the prince whilst alive, on examining the face of the corpse (contrary to positive instructions) he perceived no resemblance, and was convinced that some artifice had been used to preserve the life of the young prince. This circumstance is related by gentlemen of credit, who received it two years ago, from the surgeon who was present at the dissection—and is, therefore, highly confirmative of the recent rumor, that Louis XVII was really saved from the poisons of the national convention by an artifice of Sieyes, and is still in existence on the continent.

Private accounts from France, by the way of Boston, announce the arrival of La Fayette and his family, at Paris. This comes to us from the most respectable source, and may be relied upon.—Indeed the late conduct of Buonaparte clearly indicates a design of recalling the emigrants who at different epochs of the revolution, have been compelled to quit their country. The general seems very hostile to the Jacobins, and will form a coalition with any who will aid him in resisting their party.

New-York.

NEW-YORK, February 4.

The late governor of Guadalupe has been sent to France in irons, in consequence of an intercepted letter of his, to the British admiral, Seymour, wherein he proposed to deliver up the island to his Britannic majesty's forces. A fast sailing vessel was procured for the purpose of sending him to France.

February 10.

By the schooner *Eutaw*, from Cape Francois, we have a file of St. Domingo papers to the 3d ult. On the 18th Dec. advices were received there of the late change in the French government, which were confirmed by the schooner *Arctides*, capt. Handy, 9 days from Baltimore, who arrived at Cape Francois the 23th of the same month. The intelligence was proclaimed at the Cape in an address to the inhabitants, exhorting them to be assured, from the well known civism of the new rulers, that the most happy consequences will be most likely to result from a change of men and measures; and the vessel of the state, buffeted for ten years by the tempest of revolution, is about to enter the port in triumph and in peace.

The death of Gen. Washington, is announced in these papers in the following handsome terms:—"The hero of America, Gen. George Washington, is dead of a quincy. Liberty has lost in him, one of her warmest admirers. All America is in mourning. There is not an inhabitant of the United States who does not regret the loss of a father and a friend, and who does not believe that loss irreparable."

The house of representatives of the United States, on the 10th inst. came to the following resolution:—Resolved that the president of the senate, and speaker of the house of representatives, be authorized to close the present session, by adjourning their respective houses on the first Monday in April next.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, February 18.

New appointments in France.

Marat, formerly ambassador to Naples, is appointed secretary general of the consulate.

Gaudin is minister of finances.

Berthier, minister at war.

Cambaceres, minister of justice.

Forche, minister of police.

Talleyrand Perigord, minister of foreign affairs, in the room of Rheinard, resigned. The latter is appointed minister of the Helvetic Republic.

Citizen Forfait, is minister of marine and of the colonies, in the room of Bourdon, who is appointed commissioner of the marine for the North Seas, comprehending all the ports in the nine united departments.

From London, November 27.

We understand that Mr. Swinburn confirms the statement of the Paris prints in regard to the popularity of the late violent Revolution. Neither the overthrow of the representation nor the measure of severity since practised by the Consulate can prevent the people of France from thinking that, though Buonaparte has grasped at power by irregular means he intends to use it for the benefit of the nation.

They say that he will condescend to restore them a more solid representation than that which he has destroyed, and establish a government of purer liberty than any of the systems hitherto erected. They add that the American form is that which is to form the basis of this new institution, that is, a government of two elective Houses, and a President, also elective, which President not one of the present Consuls will be.

At a late hour last night we learned that Paris papers had reached town down to the date of the 20th instant: the most prominent facts announced in which is, that the new Consulate, in the plenitude of their power, had decreed the banishment of the ex-deputies of the council of five hundred to Cayenne—which dictatorial mandate had been duly ratified by the legislative committee. The following is said to have been the plan of the Jacobins for revolution;

1. The two councils to be united in a convention.
2. The members of the directory to be condemned to death.
3. Buonaparte out-lawed.
4. All the members of the inspectors to be guillotined.
5. Garreau to be commander in Paris: Jourdon of one half the Faubourgs, and Santerre the other.
6. All the aristocrats to be driven from the councils.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, February 4.

It is confidently reported that a vessel has arrived at Newport (R. I.) from the coast of Africa, and brings the following highly important and interesting intelligence, viz.

That a squadron of three large French Frigates, and a corvette, has destroyed the English settlements on that coast, and taken the collected riches of their factories, consisting of gold dust, ivory and gums, with many English ships of great value. The amount of damage sustained by the British in this expedition, is said to exceed eighteen millions of dollars. The dollars taken by the English, from the Spaniards, lately, will bear no comparison to the above; and even they, it is said, were insured in England, so that the prize money of English sailors must come from the pockets of English underwriters.

Boston pap.

Lexington, March 6.

At a meeting of sundry inhabitants of the county of Bourbon, at the courthouse on the 19th day of February 1800, after taking into consideration the alarming situation of our country, occasioned by the great scarcity of money, and deeming it indispensable, that some system of economy should be adopted, in order to prevent as far as possible the total ruin of our citizens and the more fully to enable us to avoid that ruinous intercourse between the merchants and the people, came to the following resolutions, to wit:

1. Resolved, That after the first day of April next, we will not purchase from merchants, traders or others, any of the following enumerated imported manufactured articles, to wit: woollens, linens, cottons, hats, hats shoes, Saddles, whips, or imported liquors of any kind, (wine used as a medicine or in religious

societies only excepted,) unless the same can be purchased and paid for in articles made of the growth or manufactures of this state.

2. Resolved, That we will encourage the raising of sheep, the cultivation of hemp, flax and cotton, and the promoting of home manufactures of every kind.

3. As the manufacturing of paper is important to the good citizens of this commonwealth, Resolved, That it be recommended to each family to preserve all cotton and linen rags, and to butchers and tanners, to save all hair horns and remnants of hides for making glue, those articles being deemed necessary to the manufacturing of that article.

4. Resolved, That there be stated monthly meetings in the town of Paris at the court-house, on the fourth Saturday in every month.

5. Resolved, That the county of Bourbon, be laid out into four districts forming the angles made by the Limestone road and Stoner, and that each of the districts form separate meetings at such times and places as the people shall judge most proper, and that the chairman of those meetings make report, in writing from time to time to the chairman in Paris, of the progress of those meetings.

6. Resolved, That it be recommended to the field officers of the militia and captains of companies to use their endeavors in promoting and carrying into effect these resolutions.

7. Resolved, That we whose names are annexed to these resolutions do pledge ourselves to each other that we will in the most scrupulous manner adhere to their contents, and that we will not directly or indirectly violate them.

8. Resolved, That we do in the most cordial manner invite our fellow citizens throughout the state to confer with this or some better mode to save our country from bankruptcy and our citizens from ruin.

9. Resolved, That the different printers in the state be requested to give these resolutions a place in their useful papers.

A. EASTIN, chm.

Attest.

TUC. ARNOLD, clk. protem.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

On the 22d of February (being the day appointed by the proclamation of the president, as a day of general mourning for the death of Gen. George Washington,) the citizens of Garrard county met, when Mr. William M. Bledsoe, Mr. John Boyle, and Mr. John Campbell, delivered addresses suitable to the occasion. The people were orderly, and seemed to be very much impressed with the importance of the occasion.

Copy of a letter from Tho. T. Davis, to John Adams President of the United States.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10 1800.

Sir,

By the Treaty of peace between the United States and the Indian tribes North West of the river Ohio:—The Indians by an article in that Treaty was to deliver up all the white prisoners who were then prisoners with them.

This article has been ill executed on their part; for they still retain white persons who were taken prisoners by them:—I know of one instance and have been told of several. Abraham Sharp who lives a few miles from me in the county of Mercer state of Kentucky, has a daughter with them—all his endeavors to regain her has been in vain. Cap. John Harbison who went several times into the Indian Nation for two of Cap. English's children that was not brought to Greenville according to treaty, informs me he saw & heard of about thirty persons held as prisoners by the Indians. He fortunately has obtained both the children he was after: but it was by stratagem and at great hazard. I wrote to the Secretary at War on this subject last winter and he promised me to receive his attention, but I fear he has forgotten it, as I have heard no more from him.

If Sir you can adopt a plan that will induce the Indians to comply with the Treaty, so as to procure the delivery of those unfortunate people to their friends, you will confer a lasting obligation on their friends and families.

Accept the assurances of my Esteem from your obedient Servant.

THO: T. DAVIS.

To the President of the United States.

Richmond, January 27.

At a meeting of ninety-three members of the legislature, and a number of other respectable citizens, convened at the capital in the city of Richmond, for the purpose of selecting in the different districts

of this state, proper persons to be supported by the republican interest as electors of a president and vice president of the United States.

SAMUEL SHIELD, Chm.
L. W. TAZEWELL, Sec.

Resolved unanimously, that the following persons be recommended by this meeting, as the most fit characters to be named at the ensuing election of president of the United States, on the Republican ticket.

- In district No. 3. Edmond Pendleton of Caroline.
- George Wyth, of the city of Richmond.
 - James Madison, jun. of Orange.
 - John Page of Gloucester.
 - William B. Giles, of Amelia.
 - Richard Brent, of Prince William.
 - Walter Jones of Northumberland.
 - Carter B. Harrison, of Prince George.
 - Andrew Moore, of Rockbridge.
 - Archibald Stewart, of Augusta.
 - Creed Taylor, of Cumberland.
 - Hugh Holmes, of Frederick.
 - Gen. John Brown, of Hardy.
 - Gen. John Preston, of Montgomery.
 - Gen. Joseph Jones, of Dinwiddie.
 - George Penn, of Patrick.
 - Thomas Readlen, of Charlotte.
 - William H. Cabell, of Amherst.
 - Thomas Newton jun. of N. borough.
 - William Newton, of Prince's Ann.
 - William Ellizy, of Loudon.

NO EASTERN MAIL.

Mrs. GRAY'S BOARDING SCHOOL.
FOUR miles from Lexington, will commence the 15th of April, for the instruction of Young Ladies in Reading, Writing, Drawing, Tapestry, Fancy work and other various branches of needle work, at five pounds the quarter.
March 10th, 1800.
N. B. There will be no age objected to.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Green river, in Green county, one black mare, about fourteen hands one inch high, about eight years old, with a small ear in her forehead, a part of her near hind foot white, a small bald spot on the off side, had on about a three shilling bell, appraised to thirteen pounds.
Also a sorrel horse about three years old, about fourteen hands high, with a blaze face, his near hind foot white, branded with a stirrup iron, appraised to 50 dollars. The above horses were posted and appraised the seventh of Jan. 1800.

John Layman.
Robert S. Russell.
November 28th, 1799.

I HAVE FOR SALE,

THREE hundred acres of LAND, in Scott county, of an excellent quality, seven miles from Georgetown, well watered, one half mile from John Hiles grist and fall mill.
I have also for sale a good square logged house and lot in Georgetown, handsomely situated, for which I will take in payment, young negroes and good horses, and bricks delivered at my house in Lexington.

Andrew Biggs, jun.
GEO. HAMILTON.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A HEMP HECKLER, to whom generous wages will be given. Enquire of the subscriber, living on North Elkhorn.
GEO. HAMILTON.
March 10, 1800.
N. B. I have a log-chain found last winter near Bryans Station, the owner may have it by proving property paying charges.
G. H.

March 4th, 1800.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase all or any part of 5000 acres of land, from George Mathews, or any person authorized by him to sell the same, which land was conveyed to said Mathews by Sampson Mathews of Virginia, about the first of October last; as the said Sampson Mathews had formerly sold the same land to Alexander Nelson of Augusta county Virginia, and empowered John Allen of Shelbyville (Kentucky) to convey the said land to said Alexander Nelson. The land sold to said Nelson by said Sampson Mathews was 2000 acres, the lower end of 5000 acres, located for James Harris, on Pitmans Creek, a branch of Green River, near Green Courthouse—2000 acres surveyed for said Sampson Mathews, on said Pitmans creek, and includes a part of Killpatrick's mill tract—One half of 2000 acres located and surveyed for said Sampson Mathews, in Shelby county Kentucky. The above sale made to said Nelson by said Sampson Mathews, was known to the said George Mathews and his agent in Virginia, (Samuel Blackburn) before the purchase was made by said George Mathews or his agent, or conveyance made to him.

ALEXANDER NELSON.
At * 61.

WOODFORD COUNTY,

March Court of Quarter Sessions, 1800.
James Watson, complainant,
AGAINST
Jane Bowler, Samuel Baird, James Baird, and William Baird, and James M'Bride and Henry M'Bride, heirs at law of James M'Bride, dec. defendants.

IN CHANCERY,

THE defendants Samuel Baird, James Baird, & William Baird; and James M'Bride and Henry M'Bride, not having entered their appearance and given security according to act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this state; on motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first Monday in July next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the door of Clear creek meeting house, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the door of the Court house in the town of Versailles.

A copy, Tell,
T. Turpin, Clk.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

THAT I carry on the Stocking Manufactory in all its various branches, and will make the best kind of Thread, Cotton and Silk stockings. Any gentleman that please to favor me with their custom, shall have the greatest attention given by me, living at Michael Koonen-dorfer's, on Mill creek, Harrison county.

Jacob Trager.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, under the act of assembly entitled "an act to ascertain the boundaries land, and for other purposes," will meet the 3d day of April next, if it be not, the next fair day at the beginning of an entry of Thomas Miller's, of 2000 acres, beginning at James Dupuy's beginning of 4500 acres, on the war road, running north 70 to 80 to 560 poles, thence from the end of this line east, at right angles for quantity, which entry begins at John Dupuy's beginning of an entry of 5050 and an half acres, on the Indian war road, between Hinklonsfork and the main fork of Licking creek, at a small creek nearly east of Thomas Brooks's entry of 3231 acres—and thence proceed to the beginning of Thomas Brooks's entry of 3231 acres, on a treasury warrant, on the ridge between Hinklons fork and main Licking, about 12 or 15 miles south-west of the upper fair spring, including some of the waters of both forks, beginning at a pond on the ridge, and running south-west 720 poles, thence cornering and running fourth-east 720 poles, thence north-east 720 poles, thence to the beginning; on the fourth-west corner of the said entry, James Trubee's entry of 5105 and an half acres depends—to take depositions of witnesses, in order to perpetuate testimony, and to do what may be necessary and agreeable to law. The commissioners will adjourn from place to place, and from day to day, until the business is finished.

Thomas Miller, and
James Trubee.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the head waters Sugar creek, a bay mare, about thirteen hands high, supposed to be three years old, branded on the right shoulder thus S, and shod before and appraised to 131 ros.

John Denton.

Carrard county, Nov. 25th, 1799.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

LONDON, December 14.

Yesterday the Hamburgh mail due arrived. The Vienna Court Gazette contains a detailed account of the different actions which have taken place upon the 8th, upon various points of a very extended line. There had been no general engagement, but from every post they occupied the French were successively driven. The official communications reach down to the 15th: the French papers informed as subsequent to that period, that their head quarters were at Pietra. Upon the 20th, Championet was at Genoa, and, as the reports in the Paris papers state, the Austrians had been repulsed in an attempt to carry the passes into the Genoele. They have now, however, secured all the positions which are necessary to enable them to prosecute the siege of Coni with vigor. The French do not indeed seem to have absolutely given up all hopes of relieving it, but it is probable that before their army can be reinforced, or the new commander who is appointed, can be in a situation to attempt any new offensive operations, the place must fall. Italy will then be almost completely cleared of the French, and the Austrians will be in possession of all the strong holds which guard that country from a fresh irruption: it is said likewise to be the intention of the Austrian government to send powerful reinforcements to their army in this quarter.

Upon the Rhine no new operations have taken place. Reports of an armistice continue to circulate, but without any appearance of probability.

The letters from Augsburg state, that Gen. Suwarrow has actually begun his march to return home, and that his whole army is in motion. This must to a certain degree disconcert the military plans of the Archduke, and injure the prosecution of the war against France, though it is extremely clear that the importance of the Russians has been greatly over rated.

At Vienna the wishes of the people are in favor of peace. Politicians there think that the late events in France facilitate the attainment of that object.

At Berlin considerable importance is attached to the mission of Dupri, Buonaparte's aid de camp, who has arrived in that city. It appears that Otto, the French charge d'affaires at that court, is going to France, in order to come to this country to fill the office to which it was mentioned in the French papers that he had been appointed.

The amfice between the French chiefs and Chouan chiefs, has by no means put an end to the hopes of our government from that predatory war. They learn by private letters that they still continue in great force, and that they exercise their adherents in open day. The plan of an expedition to the coast of Normandy is therefore persevered in with increasing spirit, and they hope to make a descent on France with 100,000 troops of different nations—English, Russian, Swiss and French.

Capt. Taylor, the Duke of York's secretary, goes to St. Petersburg, to assist in digesting the new plan of a subsidiary treaty, and it is believed that we shall contract for more troops than we ever purchased in any former year. Whether they are to be employed in this service or not, we cannot say, but we know that the rumor of such a design will do more to unite all the hostile parties in France, than the affected moderation of the consuls, or the short lived energy which their government has derived from the late military convulsion.

NORFOLK, February 20.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in Liverpool, to a gentleman in this borough, received by the *Fabian*, arrived here on Tuesday.

"The British government allow the exportation (in neutral bottoms) of Sugar and Tobacco to Holland and France."

NEW-YORK, February 15.

Extract of a letter from St. Sebastians, dated November 26th, 1799.
"You will doubtless be informed, that the French privateers which have been cruising lately, have examined many American vessels without guns, on their passage from the United States, and permitted them to proceed on their voyage, without molestation. Among these is the *Eagle* of New-York, which is now at the

Socca, and has been visited by La Mouche. But the case is different with respect to those having commissions, or coming from England with English goods: these last are considered as good prizes."

BALTIMORE, February 17.

Saturday arrived, ship Commerce, Cap. Sanger, 70 days from St. Sebastians; by this arrival I have received regular series of the following Paris prints, viz. "The Point du Jour," "The Indispensable," "The Diplomat" and "The Redoute," down to the 6th Dec. These papers contain a great variety of interesting articles which have not yet been published in this country. The new order of things appears to have been received throughout France with the utmost satisfaction; the 60 prohibited deputies who were sentenced for transportation are to be sent to the Isle of Rhe, and not Cayenne. The prints speak with great pleasure of the prospect of a negotiation with this country; I shall from day to day give such translations from these papers as I may be able to procure.

Capt. Sanger's verbal information is, that the Americans are treated with attention in France; that the armed ships of the republic will not molest any vessel belonging to the United States—Capt. S. saw at St. Sebastians, the capt. of a Bolson schooner which had been boistered by a national corvette, and treated politely; so that the people are very anxious for the arrival of our ministers, and speak with great satisfaction of the prospect of a union between the two republics.

February 18.

A letter dated late in November, from a gentleman of information in France, to his friend here, mentions, as the general belief in the best informed circles, that peace between all the belligerent powers, except France and England, will take place before spring—and that an accommodation between this country and France appears to be unquestionable.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.

A letter from Kingston, (Jamaica) dated December 20, received via New-York, contains the following information—that the coast was infested with pirates, who capture every vessel they meet—that the whole island, particularly Kingston, was in a state of great alarm and confusion. A spy had been apprehended, and was to be executed on the 21st.

February 14.

OFFICIAL.

The undersigned secretary of state, has received his majesty's command, to inform Mr. King that his majesty has judged it expedient to suspend for the present, the blockade of all the ports in the United Provinces, which was established by his majesty's orders, and which was announced to Mr. King by the undersigned, in his note, dated March 21st.

GRENVILLE.

Downing Street,
27th November, 1799.
A true copy from the files of the department of state.
JACOB WAGNER, ch. clk.

It was resolved on Monday, in the senate, that the bill from the house of representatives, suspending the enlistments, should pass into a law.

The votes in the senate on this question, were as follows:

For putting a stop to the enlistments.	
Messrs. Anderson	Franklin
Baldwin	Langdon
Bloodworth	Marshall
Brown	Mason
Cocke	Nicholas
Foster	Pinkney
Aldo,	
Messrs. Bingham	Hillhouse
Dexter	Howard
Goodhue	Livermore
Greene	Paine
Gunn	

Gentlemen who voted for preserving the army according to the law by which it was established—

Messrs. Chipman	Schureman
Lattimer	Tracy
Laurence	Watson
Lloyd	Wells
Read	

OFFICIAL.

Extract of a letter from Richard V. Morris Esq. of the Adams, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated St. Kitts, Jan. 1800.

"The Adams has captured the *Onze Vendemiaire*, of two carriage guns and 70 men—and the Adams and the Eagle, in company, the *Pongaise*, of two carriage guns and 51 men.

"It is not in my power to send you the names of all the captures and recaptures by the Squadron under my command, owing to part of them being at sea—but the whole is 17."

For sale at this Office. Price 2s.